## NEGRO'S RIVAL IN SOUTH.

EUROPE STEPPING IN TO SOLVE THE OLD PROBLEM. Thrifty, Intelligent Labor From the Con-

tinent Transforming Agricultural Con-ditions in Louisiana and Other States -Important Bearing of This New Com-petition Upon the Future of the Blacks. ALEXANDRIA, La., April 4.-A glance at the antations of many of the central parishes, as they lie black or dark brown, and striped with the first tender green of the year, in the warm April sun, will carry to the beholder, with the force and directness of an object lesson, the change that has been wrought in the farm and farming life of much of the South since the old labor

sometimes \$150 an acre for land at a distance from a railroad or river, but they have made it pay. What with garden truck and what with changing crops they have produced from their acres money in bundles. If a planter plants an acre in cotton, he will get possibly \$40 off it; if he plants it in cane, he should get \$50 off it if he plants it in corn he gets off it only the partial sustenance of so many mules and workmen; he acre returns in gross. From them must be deducted the expenses of the crop. The Belgian considers himself abused if he fails to get \$100 from an acre. Often this return will run as high from an acre. Often this return will run as high as \$300. In the case of such crops as strawberries or melons, rushed to an early market, \$500 an acre is not an uncommon return. The Europeans came to Louisiana with an instant understanding of its advantages of location, temperature and The Louisianian, having been born here, took his opportunities as a matter of course and steadily failed to improve them. The immigrants had been used to a country wherein the farming season is cut by cold to less than six months. They were used to tilling land that re. quired to be manured and remanured in order

to produce fairly. They gashed and chipped

generations of crops and men. Strictest economy

doing better in a climate which permits of almost an endless rotation of crops. The Belgian, German, Dutchman or Frenchman, settled here on thirty acres, for which he has paid \$4,000, a little at a time, is always planting something and always reaping something. are laden with his early produce. The refrigerator cars are stuffed with his berries and fruits. Around him rolls a dark green sea of sugar cane, grown by the man up at the "big house," who has sold him his thirty acres and chuckled at the long price he has raid, but he does not mind 14. He knows in his stelld soul that one acre of his is worth any five belonging to the lord of the manor, and he pursues the noiseless tenor of his way content. He pays cash for such things es he cannot make or produce. He does not ewe the commission merchant in New Orleans a dollar. The commission merchant owes him dollars. The bank in the parish seat holds his deposit and it steadily waxes. Each year he puts some money away and adds an acre or two

dollars. The bank in the parish seat holds his deposit and it steadily waxes. Each year he puts some money away and adds an acre or two to his small holding. He will continue to do this until he has reached the limit which the planter has set for him. He has proved the falsity of the saying that a foreign-born white man cannot work in the fields under a Louisiana sun. He does more work than the negro, does it better, works harder and for longer hours and is generally in better health. In time his daughters marry countrymen and the offspring thereof ase many. All through ceutral and sub-central Louisiana these folks of differing nationallies are settled. They do not mix, save rarely, and they are known as "colonies." Each year sees a larger number of them coming over-tempted by leiters from relatives and friends. It is not at all difficult or uncertain to predict that fifty years from now the better part of the State will be a vast truck garden and small crop area, in which every tongue of southern and middle Europpe will be growied, coughed, clicked, clacked or purred. The "plantation," in the old meaning of the word, will survive only in scattered instances, or will have become a memory.

The cause of the South's industrial and financial backwardness to-day is not the 7,000,000 of blacks who inhabit it. It is not the result of the war between the States. It is due solely to large areas planted in unchanging, unpaying crops of cotton and corn. Naturally it is an ideal agricultural region. It was intended by the Universal Maker for a land of quickly stating growths. It has been nothing of the kind, year after year its owners have persisted in growing cotton at six cents a pound, knowing well that it cost its owners have persisted in growing that it is not the exercised of the Middle West were gathering fifty bushels to the acre and getting to a better market with it at a less cost. This has been kept up until in many sections grogress has become merervaind, signifying nothing. That the people have been able to m

new is not, however, an unmixed blessing. There was that about the old life which made it dear to those who lived it; dear, indeed, even to those who only casually saw it. There was reposeful case in it, power, generosity, hospitality, a neverfading recognition that the dollar is not and ought

of other men and much liberality of thought and expenditure. The planter suffered a good deal from noblesse oblige. His forefathers had lived in such and such state, had done such and such things, had carried the burden of such and such dependants and he thought it necessary to the credit of the family that he should do likewise. How heavy the load of noblesse oblige was is written in the long list of foreclosed mortgages which forms a part of the court records in every county below the Mason and Dixon line.

It is not generally understood—or, at least, it is not generally understood—or, at least, it is not generally temembered—in the North that though the result of the war deprived the Southern planter of his chattel interest in his slaves, it did not deprive him of the burden of them. He did not own them any more, but their labor was vitally necessary to the ullage of his lands, he had to pay them wages, he had to house them and he had to feed them, or to see that they got food. These things cost money, lie had no money, but, in spite of everything, money must be forthcoming. So he borrowed of the commission merchant and the mortgage was a sequence.

Practically the mental attitude of the planter

sequence.

Practically the mental attitude of the planter

bas has been wrought in the farm and farming life of much of the South since the old labor conditions were altered. Formerly a planter was distinguished from a farmer by the number of slaves who cultivated them. A man who lived in the planter was distinguished from a farmer by the number of slaves who cultivated them. A man who lived in the planter was a farmer. If he came to the lovilands and seeded as high as 500 acres he became a planter. This did not mean necessarily that he and his daughters were to be admitted to the planters' social circle. Most often it means in mean nothing of the kind. The man from the pine woods might be of straight leading to him a suspicion of "po' white trash"—because to him a suspicion of "po' white trash"—because he came from the pine woods—and it took him many years to live it down. Now many of the planters are getting into the farmer class, as their individual cultivations are gradually restricted and the word to describe a man who grows things is coming into general use.

The change is being worked through diversified crops and small holdings sold to European immigrants. In many instances plantations whose 3,000 acres stretched imbrokenly from the "planters are gritting into the farmer and the mean against the total continuous the best of the planters are gritting into the darker and the planters are gritting into the farmer class, as their individual cultivations are gradually restricted and the word to describe a man who grows things is coming into general use.

The change is being worked through diversified crops and small holdings sold to European immigrants. In many instances plantations whose 3,000 acres stretched in throkenly from the "black of the negroes, a burity buck, weighting 500 pounds of both of the planter has been administered, he gets being his plantage in the negro "auticate" and were planted your age of the country in scalling the planter is the strength of the planter has the antitude of a reparation of the planter has the strength of the planter has the

no such a thing as a problem comprising the sub-sidence of race hatred, the dwelling of the two races in amity, the protection of whites from over numbering blacks, the settlement of political ques-

races in amily, the protection of whites from overnumbering blacks, the settlement of political questions and so forth. The negro is not hated by
his former owners. He is liked, and the many
capacities for good in him are recognized thoroughly. There is affection of a genuine kind
on both sides. The races, considering their
numbers, are dwelling in amity now and have
been for some years past.

A lynching here or threat of a black uprising
there are merely sporacic and not comparable
in frequency or importance with the labor wars
of the North. The whites, even in the most
densely shaded-parts of the "black beit," are not
in need of any protection. The Anglo-Saxon
has been always self-protecting surrounded by
other races, even when numerically much inferior, and the whites of the South in whole are
straight Anglo-Saxon or Scotch-Irish. In readiness and ability to dominate other peoples there
is little difference in the breeds. Political questions have been settled by separating the negro
from all hope of State, county or municipal office.

Harred from official emodument and—what is
dearer to him still official importance, the plantation negro does not care one yam for all the
politics between the Eads letties and Lake Itasca.

There are two forms of "race croblems" in the

a soil formed for fathoms deep of the dust of dead was their heritage, an economy that in Louisiana eyes was the grossest of parsimony. It is not to be wondered that they have done well and are duce in him a due moral sense; how to make of this a speculative problem and it oncerns the cult mate fate of the negro—whether he will be de-ported en masse, which no one here wants o believes; whether he will be eventually absorbed into the white tide around him, which every one here recognizes as a manifest absurding; whether he will continue to live for hundreds of years under present conditions, which is not possible; whether, because of hard food and lack of sanita-

whether, because of hard food and lack of sanitation, he will die under the pressure of the Caucasian, as the Indian has died, or whether he will
gradually separate himself from the land of his
birth and betake himself to other lands, to our
new possessions in the tropical regions of the
other side of the world, or to the West Indies, or
to possessions we may hereafter acquire.

It is the settled belief of men who have spent
their lives in this region that the South is the
next objective of the emigrating hordes of Europe.
The North, the Northeast, the Corthwest are as
full nearly as they can hold. Even in that part
of the far West susceptible to farming the best
lands have been pre-empted. To the South these
people, belied over the rim of the continental caldron, will naturally flow. Rich lands thinly
settled and an equable climate with twelve working months in the year are the estimated ating months in the year are the estimated at-tractions.

It is believed by Southerners, too, that the final

It is believed by Southerners, too, that the final disposition of the negro will be brought about by these future immigrants. When they arrive he will be placed in competition with that thing of which he has been hitherto a monopolist namely, labor. He will be brought into competition with a more intelligent and more thorough labor than his own. He will be batting with a white people who have faced harder conditions of existence, with a grasping, grinding, saving fecund people who have no understanding of his happy golucky philosophy and no sympathy with his desire to play the banjo when he ought to be working his crop.

The end of this competition, from the view point of the Southerner, is, not difficult to see.

The end of this competition, from the view point of the Southerner, is not difficult to see. The negro may help himself by emigration, or he may be helped nationally to emigrate, but it is not thought that he can be made to develop qualities which he hasn't got, qualities which will be paramountly important to his success in so long and bitter a contest. As the white people of the Pacific slope were threatened with destitution from the cheaper and more patient labor of the Chinese, so the Southern negro is threatened by a stronger and more patient labor of the Chinese, so the Southern negro is threatened by a stronger and more patient labor of the Chinese, so the Southern negro is threatened by a stronger and more patient labor of the Chinese, so the Southern negro is threatened by a stronger and more patient labor of the Chinese, so the Southern negro would have been in bad case now so far as Louisiana is concerned, for when that act was passed coolly labor had been imported to several huge plantations and had given notable satisfaction. The leigian, as typifying the European man with the hee, is the ogre whose shadow falls across the path of the American-born black.

Testing Butter by Photography.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Oleomargerine and renovated butter have seen their haleyon days, if the silent efforts now

seen their halcyon days, if the silent efforts now being made in the basement of the State capitol prove effective. State Chemist J. A. Hummel is engaged on varieties of yellow stuff, alleged

fading recognition that the dollar is not and ought not to be the chief end of man. Gazing at morning over the sweep of his broad acres the planter was a baron. He might pay tribute to the commission merchant, just as the baron of five centuries paid a tribute to the commission merchant, just as the baron of the microscope, and insert a plate at the other end. No direct light, you see, can only a direct light, as soon as we get a third prism, such as soon as we get a third prism, such as crystal winch you know so f prism above and the low may be a law of playsies. Now, we push the tube of a camera directly over the head of the microscope, and insert a plate at the other end. No direct light, you see, can not pass through, which is a trop at the other end. No direct light, you see the head of the microscope, and insert a plate at the other end. No direct light, you see the head of the microscope, and insert a plate at the other end. No direct light, you see, can not pass through, which you know so f prismators at the other end. No direct light, you see the head of the microscope, and insert a plate at the other end. No direct light, you see the head of the microscope, and insert a plate at the other end. No direct light, you see the head of the microscope, and insert a plate at the other end. No direct light, you see the head of the microscope, and insert a plate at the other end. No direct light, you see the head of the microscope, and insert a plate at the other end. No direct light, you see the head of the micros

now signs the summary of the case merely

as counsel. The principal persons involved in this tragedy of American country home life are five:
FIRST-HOWARD W. BURT, a well-to-do farmer, 49 years old, living in the township of

Pierrepont, five and a half miles from Potsdam. SECOND-MRS. HOWARD W. BURT, 57 years old, and wife of the above. THURD - ASA W. BRIGGS, a paralytic,83 years old, and father of Mrs. Burt, who lived with his

daughter and son-in-law. FOURTH-EDNA DELOSH, 22 years old, a handsome girl of respectable family in the neighborhood, employed in the Burt household. FIFTH-MORRIS J. SAVAGE, a young man

comparatively unknown to the Burts, but who had come to their house drunk on an occasion, had been thrown out by Burt and had gone away threatening to be avenged. This episode occurred some two weeks before the commission of the murder. It was at 7 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 10,

It was at 7 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 10, 1897, that the crime was committed. Mrs. Burt and such of her family as were at home were seated in the cosey farmhouse sitting room. Mr.

It was at 7 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 10, 1897, that the crime was committed was somebody who knew her home ways intimately and who had plans which could be best carried out with her dead and out of the way.

All this Mr. Hale reasoned out to himself with Burt himself was away in Potsdam - had been gone there and in neighboring towns on business for two days. The oldest son, William, 21 years old, was away teaching school. The second son, Elmer, was in Potsdam attending school. The handsome country girl, Edna Delosh, who had long been a member of the household, was away at her home. The only members of the family present besides Mrs. Burt and Mr. Briggs were Harry Burt, the youngest son, aged 15, and Mary Harvey, also about 15 years of age, and employed

there came a loud, sharp peremptory rap on the panels of the front door. Everybody was startled. It was Mrs. Burt's almost invariable custom to go herself to the door when anybody knocked and she started up to do so now, but her son Harry ran ahead of her, undid the fastenings and threw the door wide open. Standing there sharply outlined against the bright moonlight was a figure which caused the boy to cry out in terrot. It was the figure of a tall, stoop-shouldered man with a wide-brimmed felt hat slouched down over his forehead and his features, from the eyes down concealed by the heavy folds of a wide red slik handkerchief. In his right hand and pointed straight at the boy's head he held a revolver.

With one glance at this alarming vision Harry fled, screaming with fright back through the hall been following through various witnesses had been climbing the property of the context of the town, south of the flam naws Falls road, had stopped at the home of Mrs. Wallace on her way to the Clarkson place. She remained fifteen minutes. Mrs. Wallace walked with her to the beginning of the Clarkson grounds with her to the beginning of the Clarkson place. She remained fifteen minutes. Mrs. Wallace walked with her to the beginning of the Clarkson place. She remained fifteen minutes. Mrs. Wallace walked with her to the beginning of the Clarkson place. She remained fifteen minutes. Mrs. Wallace walked with her to the beginning of the Clarkson grounds with her to the beginning of the Clarkson prounds with her to the beginning of the Clarkson place. She remained fifteen minutes. Mrs. Wallace walked with her to the beginning of the Clarkson place. She remained fifteen minutes. Mrs. Wallace walked with her to the beginning of the Clarkson place. She remained fifteen minutes. Mrs. Wallace walked with her to the beginning of the Clarkson grounds with her to the beginning of the Clarkson grounds. They walk as all the others describe him—tall, stoop shouldered, dressed in dark grounds and no overcoat. All who saw him grounds wal

By 8 o'clock all Potsgam knew of Mr. Burt, who assault and search was made for Mr. Burt, who was known to be in town. At last an acquaintance met him on the street and told him. He went at once to the Albion Hotel, where his team was put once to the Albion Hotel, where his team was put was known to be in town. At last an acquaintance met him on the street and told into. He went at once to the Albion Hotel, where his team was put up, and started on a mad pallop for home. He found his wife at the house of a neighbor and his father in law lying at death's door in his own devastated home. Mr. Briggs lingered on for a few days and then died. A either his own anterior by the plate. Mr. Hummel has developed a plan which must show the difference between butters and pseudo butters to every amateur eye at a moment's glance. Thus, it is hoped, the photographic and formulae failed. When asked to explain the process of examination by photographic methods, Mr. Hummel said:

"The simple fact to be considered is that pure butter as made in the dairies or at the creamery contains only amerphrus fat. Any heating process such as is followed in renovation and running in of nulk immediately generates iat crystals. In the oleomargarine, the crystals. In the oleomargarine, the crystals from the meat fats added to cottonseed oil are very thick.

"Now all we need to do is to place a sample of suspected butter in a glass slide and then under them. Yes that the crime was a crime of vindictiveness pure and simple was evident on the face of it. That a robber would go about the microscope. We put one prism above and one blow in such a way that the light rays cannot pass through, that is, as long as these two prisms are property placed. But according to the laws of light, as soon as we get a third prism, such as a crystal with any you know is of prismate shape, it he light again finds its way through, conset the light again finds its way through, conset the light again finds its way through, that is, as long as these words and the nucleon of the church, and the place as any place and the nucleon of the church, and the place as a sample of suspected butter in a glass slide and then under the microscope, and insert a plate at the other end. No direct light, you see, can pass through, that is, as long as these words and the n

"Absolutely nobody," replied Mr. Burt, "unless it be but that is out of the question."
"What is out of the question, who is out of the question," pressed the Judge and the Sheriff together.
"Why that fellow Savage. But I did not do enough to him to make him seek such an awful revenge as this."
And then he told how Maurice Savage had come

APPED

APPED

APPED

ARTHUGGS

FELLEIL

All the Falleria,

All the Fal

out of the way that he was ready to commit murder to attain his end.

And there was another fact. When Harry opened the door the revolver was aimed straight at him as though the man had it already raised and held prepared to fire the instant the door opened. Was he expecting Mrs. Burt to open the door? Was it somebody well enough acquainted with Mrs. Burt's domestic habits to know that she almost invariably did open the door personally when anybody knocked? It looked very like it.

With the fact to start from that Mrs. Burt was undeniably the intended victim and the very reasonable theory that the assassin knew that it was she who usually answered at the door, the problem for Mr. Itale narrowed itself down to this: Find out who has reason, either from hatred or personal interest, to wish Mrs. Burt dead and who at the same time is intimately familiar with her household habits. That was the problem the solution of which Mr. Hale set for himself. And he was able to throw aside one half of the question of motive at the outset. That anybody hated the gentichearted, beautiful, kindly anybody hated the gentichearted, beautiful, kindly

for himself. And he was able to throw aside one half of the question of motive at the outset. That anybody hated the gentichearted, beautiful, kindly woman of 57 who had lived all of her blameless life in the community without a known enemy was out of the question. Whoever wanted Mrs. Burt out of the way had motives other than rersonal hatred. Whoever wanted her out of the way was somebody whose plans her living presence thwarted or whose material interests would be advanced by her death.

But there was nobody to benefit financially by her removal. Her death would bring nobody any money or any inheritance. So here things were narrowed down again and the propessition became this, that Mrs. Burt's assailant

All this Mr. Hale reasoned out to himself without taking anybody into his confidence, not even
Mr. Burt himself, although he and Mr. Burt had
been schoolmates together and had known each
other intimately from childhood. Mr. Hale
kept his conclusions and his counsel to himself
and began groping out here there and everywhere for hints or suggestions that would lead
him into the path of this mysterious unknown
whose schemes were so balked by this harmless old farm woman that he was ready to commit murder to get her out of the way.

And very early in his cautious inquiries Mr.
Hale began to get glimpses of a mysterious shadowy figure seen on the road between Fotsdam
and Mr. Burt's house on the evening of the crime.
The crime was committed at 7 o'clock. Between

straight at the boy's head he held a revolver.

With one glance at this alarming vision Harry fled, screaming with fright back through the hall into the sitting room. Close at his heels came the intruder. The girl, Mary Harvey, fell cowering to the floor behind Mr. Briggs's invalid chair. With her face pale with fright Mrs. Burt stood rigidly in front of the chair from which she had risen when the rude summons at the door first startled her.

Without uttering a word or a sound the masked man walked straight up to Mrs. Burt, pointed the pistol at her and fired. The bullet grazed her chest just over her heart and passed through the flesby part of her left arm. She staggered but did not fall. The as-assin then held the muzzle of the pistol within six inches of her face, but the woman dashed it aside just in time. It exploded and the ball was buried in the wall of the room. At this her assailant struck her heavily over the head with the weapon, sending her in a running sort of fail to the floor close by the hall door. The boy and girl meanwhile had made their escape by way of the daining room and a back entrance. Mrs. Burt staggered to her feet and ran out the front door.

Old Mr. Briggs who, three weeks before had suffered a partial stroke of paralysis, had by this time struggled to his feet and tried to throw him self upon the assassin. Tie fell to the floor in the effort but crasted the man firely around its first of the proved to be of a shace that had not been facefort but crasted the man firely around its first of the proved to be of a shace that had not been facefort but crasted the man firely around its first of the floor in the effort but crasted the man firely around its first of the floor in the effort but crasted the man firely around its first of the floor in the effort but crasted the man firely around its first of the floor in the effort but crasted the man firely around its first of the floor in the effort but crasted the man firely around its first of the floor in the effort but crasted the man fir

It was the easiest way. The price ran from a lunch, new bonnet or het, railroad fares and theatre tickets to \$100 and upward. "Cape Cod Folks" was a better thing for the Cape than a big cranberry year. The Cape dweller is extremely sensitive in some

directions, extremely "techy," so to speak. He resents any reference to his peculiarities and even denies that he has any. He cannot understand that a comment upon some localism does not necessarily mean censure or ridicule. His sense of humor is rudimentary. Jokes are lost upon him. The alleged dulness of the average Englishman in this regard is readily matched on Cape Cod. Perhaps this may be owing to the unmixed English descent of nearly all the resi dents, for the local records show that a large percentage of them come straight from the Pilgrin Fathers and their immediate followers. This of course, means in the long run much intermarriage of blood relations, near and remote and consequently a large number of people in various districts bearing the same family names. This is the occasion of a queer custom in desig nating individuals. People are not known as 'Mr. Smith" or "Mr. Jones," but by their first and middle names, such as "George Henry," Billy K.," "Charlie T." Their good ladies are seldom called "Mrs. Smith" or "Mrs. Jones," but are known as "Miss Jane," "Miss Thankful," "Miss Lizzie," never "Mrs." The confusion otherwise would be awful and no one would know which Smith or Jones was referred to. To keep track of the extraordinary relationships consequent upon these intermarriages would tax to the utmost the powers of the greatest memory sharp on record.

humbers, are detailed in any look and asked unitsing. A lynching only years and early looking the politic property of a black unitsing. A lynching only systacic and not command to the North. The whites, even in the most of the North. The whites, even in the most densely shaded carts of the "tack ledt," are not in need of any protection. The Anglo Saxua of the "tack ledt," are not in need of any protection. The Anglo Saxua of Secondarish. In reading the large and the shade protection in the country of multiple shades in the shade protection in the shade any regular vocation the people do all sorts of things to make both ends meet. Combined in one individual are frequently many occupations. To day he may dig clams. To morrow he may prepare a garden, chop wood, shingle a house, cobble shoes, or do odd jobs of any sort. It is difficult, though, to find any one, however much in need of the wages, who cares to accept continuous employment at anything involving regular hours. There seems to be something in the blood averse to continuity of occupation.

There is a vast deal of small peddling on the Cape, indeed, most of the residents are pediers on occasion. A man secures a few more clams or split eels than he requires for his own consumpore.

The term "wash lady" is in actual, common use here. It is not good form to say "woman" and "man." You must always say "lady" and "gentleman," otherwise you are disrespectful. A lady will do your family, washing in the morn-

because we shall be witnessee who to restrict the self-like witnessee with the state of the like of the self-like witness we shall be a state of the like of the self-like witness with the state of the like witness we shall be a state of the like of the like

to be considered that all sorts of things occur at sea as a matter of course, and that they are really not worth talking about. It would not be a good place for the marine novelist to visit in search of material, for the retired mariners seem to have a queer disinclination to relate personal experiences. They are much more interested in the prospects of the cranterry crop, for the cranterry touches everybody on the Cape. In the harvesting season the entire population turns out and the roads are filled with Tug carts' tocalism packed with men and boys, sunbonnetted women and girls, all bound for the bogs. To many the cranterry picking is the mainstay of the household, and the money se carned is about all the cash seen in the course of the year. The school summer vacation extends well into October in order that the children may add their quota to the family earnings. A bad cranterry year means short commons all over the Cape.

Naturally, in the larger towns and villages on the Cape conditions, customs, &c., are the same as in other New England communities, but much of the region is still primitive and much as it has been for generations—but in a few years it will doubtless lose its local flavor by reason of the increasing influx of summer visitors and other outside influences.

The future of the Cape offers an interesting problem. With the decay of the shipping interests the former openings for occupation are largely closed and there seems to be little left. The zoil is sandy and unoreductive; there are practically no manufacturing interests and the cranterry culture has been overdone. The more progressive and ambitious of the younger generation

closed and there seems to be little left. The roll is sandy and unoreductive; there are practically no manufacturing interests and the cranberry culture has been overdone. The more progressive and ambitious of the younger generation go away to push their fortunes under more favorable conditions, and a large proportion notably succeed, especially in commercial lines. Those who remain have little to stimulate their energies. There seems to be little in the future for Cape Cod except its possibilities as a summer resort. As such it is in many respects unequalled. The Cape dweller is often extremely reluctant to part with his land holdings. Some years ago representatives of a fabulously rich New York family tried to purchase a tract of land on the Cape bordering on an arm of the sea. The land was assessed for only a few hundred dollars, and the owners were far from rich. But would they part with his tract of land hill, sparsely overgrown with hardy grass and moss? No, not even when the New Yorkers offered them many more thousands than the hundreds the land was taxed for. Neither would they name a price, or even give a reason for their refusal to sell. They simely would not dispose of it and that was the end of it. They were severely criticised by their neighbors, for it was apparent that if representatives of so much wealth came into the town to live for part of the year, it would mean much benefit to the locality in one way and another, and very likely other wealthy people would follow. But it is extremely doubtful if the censorious ones would not have acted in precisely the same way, for it is seldom that any land is sold except to settle an estate. However, if any tired town dweller is looking for a place to rest—without bustle—and where a little money goes a great way, let him try Care Cod. He can buy some old home set and where a little money goes a great way, let him try Care Cod. He can buy some old home with little snow, and no oppressive, he time the summer. There is plenty of fishing in the fresh and selt

## MEDALS FOR NAVAL SERVICE. Plans to Roward the Men Who Served 1

the West Indies Campaign. WASHINGTON, April 6. - In response to a re quest from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs for information concerning the Navy Department's attitude in regard to a joint resolution, recently presented to the Senate, to provide medals for the officers and men of the North Atlantic squadron and especially as to the engagements deemed to be of sufficient importance to justify the bestowal of medals upon those who participated in them, Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen has sent Senator Hale, chairman of the Naval Committee the draft of a joint resolution intended as a substitute for that under consideration by the committee In his letter to Mr. Hale, Mr. Allen says the Navy Department concurs in the view expressed by Mr. Hale, that it is not every little affair in the West

Hale, that it is not every little affair in the West Indian campaign that would justify the giving of medals. He says, however, that the Department would have difficulty in specifying at this time the particular engagements which are deserving of commemoration, and invites attention to a memorandum of the Bureau of Navigation on the subject. The memorandum is:

"The bureau believes that it would be exceedingly difficult to follow out the suggestion of Senator Hale to discriminate in the sense indicated in the last paragraph of the letter. The resolution as originally introduced, even with the amendment to be proposed by Senator McMillan, does not seem to follow any particular criterion of importance of engagements included, for instance, it is noted that no engagements around the island of Puerto Rico are included in the resolution; none of the bombardments of Santiago is included, and many of the minor engagements around the island of Cuba are omitted. Some of the foregoing are of considerable importance, as, for instance, the engagement of San Juan where specific recommendation in the instances mentioned, because it believes it to be injudicious to make such special recommendations, and has to recommend that the resolution he so worded as to provide a campaign medal for all those who did naval or military duty in connection with the West Indian campaign, or else that it be so worded as to provide a medal for the culminating action of the campaign of the battle of Santiago, July 3."

Mr. Allen says that after due consideration the Navy Department has concluded that the better method of disposing of the matter is by the adoption of a joint resolution whereby the Secretary of the Navy shall be authorized to distribute to the officers and men participating in engagements in the waters of the West Indies and on the shores of Cuba, who shall be deemed of sufficient importance to merit such commenoration. In reaching a determination the Secretary, he says, can avail himself of the services of a board to examine all the official reports on the subject.

The densit of the substitute resolution submitted.

## HYOMEI



A POSITIVE CURE For Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption.

DOCTORS REPORT.

No Further Proof Necessary.

Within the past few months hundreds of members of the medical profession have stated that no other proof is necessary to show that Hyomel is a positive cure for Catarrh, Consumption, and all diseases of the respiratory organs. The evidence

is overwhelming.

This means that they have seen with their own eyes and been convinced by their own experiments that this new germicide is a cure for these terrible scourges, and if any further evidence is required, it comes with astounding force from the greatest authority in the country—The United States Health Reports, who for the first time in its existence stated editorially on January 5th that the death rate from Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption decreased over 30 per cent. during 1899, and that this reduction was due entirely to the use of Hyomei; that NO OTHER REMEDY OR TREATMENT had any influence whatever in bringing about this

result. With such evidence it would seem that nothing but ignorance and carelessness on the part of the public could prevent the early and complete eradication of these diseases.

in 1 has a nine solution of the slope tunfar clatur of the surprise exist, and cans, Nava Beout Aigor in the of the surprise o

representation of the last of

playe of the family family forms Plain pione hunts of the Alasi family belon descent ment of the Alasi family belon descent ment of the Alasi family belon descent ment of the Walley south and dances perfor teeth of the Walley south heads forms tribes Josep galla know fare, and tribes dend tribes and tribes walley sand their way, for a stribe send their way, for south for the family of Fich of white of the family of the send their way. It is to the tribal by the send their way, for so the form of the family of the send their way. One of the family of the send their way, for an of the family of the send their way, and the wall wall the send their way. One of the family of the send their way, and their

That Hyomei and Hyomei alone of all the treatments and remedies used should be the only one to ever receive the endorsement of regular physicians and the United States Health Reports is not surprising when the truth about it is known. Catarrh and Consumption are local germ diseases only, and cannot be reached excepting through the air we breathe, and as there is but one germicide which may be carried into the respiratory organs in this way, no other treatment or medicine but Hyomel can be used with any possibility of its reaching the diseased parts. If you are suffering from Coughs, Cr

REMEMBER THESE FACTS.

HYOMEI is the only germicide which

HYOMEI is the only treatment for which your money is refunded in case it fails.

"Hyomel" is sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Complete Outfits, \$1.00. Trial Outfits, 25c. Five Days' Treatment Free to all sufferers.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Preferences of Those Arriving Here-Prej-

Foreign immigration into the United States, the volume of which was diminished after the financial difficulties of 1893 and 1894, has resumed its former dimensions and is now about 800,000 a year. The number of immigrants who arrived at the port of New York during the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1900, was 74,892. Of this number four-fifths declared their destination to be the States composing the North Atlantic division, of which the State of New York received the largest number. Of these 42 per cent, intended to settle

in New York State, 19 per cent in Pennsylvania.

6 per cent in New Jersey, 6 per cent in Massachusettes and 3 per cent. in Connecticut. It has been supposed generally that the great flood of foreign immigration into the port of New York has for its ultimate destination the great States of the West or Northwest, in which land is cheap, the returns from agriculture almost immediate and the existing homestead and naturalization laws particularly favorable to newcomers. As a matter of fact, however, and notwithstanding the great extent of Scandinavian immigration to the United States, recently re-enforced by a considerable number of Finns, the agricultural States of the West get comaratively little of the new immigration Thus lowa, which is the most distinctly "agricultural" State of the country, and which has long offered many favorable opportunities to farmers from northern European countries, was the destination of only 300 of the 75,000 immigrants who arrived during the last quarter of 1899, and 600 only declared their destination for Minnesotta, a State which has a larger proportion of Scandinavian population than any other and in which the demand for farm laborers for several years has been considerably greater than the supply. To the big agricultural State of Kansas only 268 immigrants went, to Idalo only 15, and to Oklahoma, "No Man's Land," only

only 15, and to Osiahoma, "No Man's Land," only recently opened to settlement under fixed agreed tural tile to land, only 11. That distance for the Atlantic seaboard and the delay and expensin reaching such places is not the true reason; in the scanty immigration to such places is proved by the fact that to California, much further awa from the point of entry than either of them. 106 immigrants went, while the number to Colorae was 618. To Delaware, near at hand, only immigrants went to Vermant 60, to New Ham shire 88 and to Maine only 61.

In one particular, irrespective of the character and origin of foreign lumigration into the Unite States, whether the newcomers he stilled me chanics or untrained laborers, whether they confrom eastern or western European countries. chanics or untrained laborers, whether they of from castern or western European count a uniform rule has prevailed among them many years. It is this: They have, as all predecessors appear to have had, an insurmous ble repurance axainst settling in either on the two States of Arkansas and North Caro-To Arkansas during the last quarter only of immigrants went from New York, and to N. Carolina only five. It has been so for many venotwithstanding the fact that the railroad Arkansas offer many fact lites for limiter and notwithstanding the fact that North Carolina can be also been seen to be a small and the competition of the colored laborarious in the western counters of the State, we there is much good farming land. But now tending all this Arkansas and

scrious in the western counties of the State, whe there is much good farming land. But notwit standing all this, Arkansas and North Carobir remain, as heretofore, at the foot of the list. American States and Territories in the preference of immigrants from foreign countries and efforts to make them more attractive to newcome have failed. Of the last quarter's arrivals, twentone declared their destination to be the India Territory and two were on their way to Hawas 4,000 were going to Illinois, \$1,400 to Massachasetts, 1,869 to Michigan and 87 to Utah.

are not competent advisers as to the merits of the paper. Those who read it and advertise in it will confirm its established reputation for being the beat newspaper, as well as the leading advertising medium for reliable offerings.—Ade.